

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4742. 號四十九年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

日八十月八年庚戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street, PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris. NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. **AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND**—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney. **SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco. **SINGAPORE AND STRAITS**—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila. **CHINA**—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai. LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KILBY & WATSON, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. K. BRIDGES, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DAINFELD, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWE CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, £750,000.
RESERVE FUND, £151,560.10.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank discounts local bills, payable in Hongkong, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight acceptances, 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Advances, according to terms required, may be ascertained on application.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MAGASIN RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS ROPE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER ROLLERS, and all BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to

GAS COMPANY,

West Point.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

HOLD FURNITURE,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, GLASS WARE,

PLATED WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY,

the 16th September, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 51, Wyndham Street,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:

American-made Walnut Drawing-room Suite, Covered in Coffee and Maroon Rep.

Blackwood Carved Marble-top Centre Table, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Chimney Glasses, Bronzes, and Ornaments.

Bronze Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Hearth Rugs.

American-made Walnut Dining-room Suite, Covered in Green Leather; American-made Walnut Music Stand.

American-made Walnut Extension Dining Table.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Sideboard, with Glass.

Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glassware, Plated Ware, and Clocks.

American-made Walnut Double Bedstead, Writing Desk, and Glass Bookcase.

American-made Walnut Marble-top Buffet with Glass and Marble-top Table.

One American Cooking Range.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.

FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.

HOME SPUN, TRIZEE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.

SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trowersings.

EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trowersings.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trowers.

UNIFORMS, LAOE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

BULLOCK LAD'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

"S. B. H." The Finest OLD WHISKY, ever imported.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

Extra FINE ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.

SILVER LAMPS for Kerosine, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

COR'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very FINE FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

Bass's DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 8, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st SEPTEMBER, RETAIL SALES of the Company's Manufactures will be RESUMED at the REFINERY.

East Point,

August 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY and MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the Public from the 2ND to the 30TH SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Residents wishing to refer to Books in the Library during that period can do so by Application to the Secretary.

By Order,

H. L. DENNYS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT, No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-TIDE ROCK BEACON, situated in the River Miu 2 1/2 miles N.N.E. of the Mingan Pass, will be taken down and rebuilt.

A BOAT will be Stationed a short distance to the Westward of this danger, until the completion of the work: a Red Flag will be flown at the Mast-head during the Day, and a Red Light exhibited at Night from Sunset to Sunrise.

C. HANSEN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Foochow, September 5, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong September 16th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"YESSO,"

Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 12, 1878.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship

"ALBANY,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

CULLEN, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"SOMERSET,"

Captain L. GREEN, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 17th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

"PALADIN,"

Captain PARKER, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave on THURSDAY, the 19th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship

"HESPERIA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th September.

The Strathleven has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVIS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship

To Let.

TO LET.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bailey Street.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
House No. 7, Calne Road, at present occupied by The Hon. CHOL. SMITH.
—**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**
Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

To Let.

IN the House on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situate on Praya East:—
FIRST FLOOR and **BASEMENT** of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.
HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

To Let.

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue House at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

To Let.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Braemar Castle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk by Messrs NORTON & Co., into the Godowns of Messrs TURNER & Co., whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, before 10 a.m. to the wharf to be given No. (China) 10-day.
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 9, 1878. sel6

BRITISH BARQUE ADA MELMORE.

FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878. sel20

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Amsona," from
1 case ink,..... Marcellis.

Ex "Sindh," from
MS (indian), 1/8 Order, 6 cases, from
Amoy, Stationery,..... London.

ME 1/8 Order, 6 cases Oil, from Marcellis.
Hongkong, September 7, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Ganga*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2-1/2 p.m., the 2nd Inst., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY, Agent.
Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT, ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KHEDIYE*, Captain J. D. STEWARD, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 21st September, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 9, 1878. sel21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "GALICIA" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, September 11, 1878. sel1

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at 1/6 per copy.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHRS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

Insurance.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000

Total Capital and accumulations.....Tls. 754,000

this date.....

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq.
O. KREBS, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. sel1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRI VINAY has been Appointed AGENT for the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS, at Hongkong. **MR. ERNEST SCHAEFFLIN** will have power to act at the same place in Mr VINAY'S absence.
E. G. VUILLEMONT, Manager.
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS, 10, RUE DE LA HARPE, PARIS.
Shanghai, September 6, 1878.

WITH Reference to the above, I have This Day OPENED the AGENT of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS, at the Office of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

H. VINAY, Agent.
Hongkong, September 12, 1878. sel12

NOTICE.

THE Underigned having This Day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DISPENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W. B. BALL, will conduct and carry on the said Business (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own Account from This Date.

WM. BRIDGESHANK.
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned begs to notify that the MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA of Tokio, Japan, has opened a Branch in this Port, and the Underigned has been appointed their Agent in Hongkong.

HEROMICH SHUGIO.
Office No. 4 C, Club Chambers, Hongkong, August 18, 1878. sel9

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. sel3

NOTICE.
THE Underigned, HOP YEE & Co. of HOWARD'S Godown, No. 289, Shek Tong Tsui, begs to notify that the said Company is not now responsible for any Debts contracted by any of the Firm's employees or Partners. Also, no Debt, if any, can be deducted from the Rent Payable to the said Company. The Company is only responsible for those Accounts, which are confirmed and Signed by Mr CHU WING ON himself, of the Kung Yün shop, Wing Lok Street.

HOP YEE & Co.
Hongkong, September 12, 1878. sel3

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Yee Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but will be paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHING, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOW READY.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW"

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.—OF THE "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
The Chinese in Borneo.
Jottings from the Book of Rites.
The Character 華 or 華.
On the Use of the Character Fan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
The Ballads of the Sh'king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Perkin Warbeck in China.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Dutch Doctors in Borneo.
The Giraffe and the Ki-kin.
On the Syllabic Spelling.
Leoni Operandi in Flogging.
Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.
A Chinese Coin.
Amoyese Sovereigns.
Chinese Bank-notes.
Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

Intimations.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE OF PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the Term of One, Two, or Three Years from the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858 will be Received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1878.

Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licenses direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By Command, **J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.**
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the above Notification, it is hereby notified that His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to extend the period up to which TENDERS will be Received to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October.

By Command, **J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.**
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, September 6, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Following NOTICE to MARINERS is published for general information.

By Command, **J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.**
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th August, 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dangerous rocky patch exists in the fairway into Mira Bay.

The following Magnetic bearings are from it:
Fung Head.....N. 16° W.
South end of Basalt Island, N. 87° W.
East Ninepin Rock and South part of South.....S. 55° W.
Ninepin in line.....N. 25° W.

This patch, about 40 feet long by 30 feet broad, extends in a North-east direction with 8 fathoms of water on it at low water springs and 15 fathoms close to.

J. DIXON, Staff Commander, R.N.
H. M. S. Victor Emanuel,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1878. sel7

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.
Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHRS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.
New York, July 9, 1878. no20

APONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE above has pleasure to inform the public of Hongkong that he has obtained the assistance of Mr Griffith (for many years manager and principal operator to Mr Saunders of Shanghai), and having carefully arranged the light of his New Studio and secured the newest and best appliances for obtaining the highest excellence in his work, he is now ready to produce all the Latest Novelties in Photography, Portraits.—A large and varied Assortment of Views always ready. Superior Enlargements made at shortest notice.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Fat Street; Ma Sit Chuen Han Tung, Wan Kwan; Yuen Feng Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Shanghai.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong; Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching; Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chies, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Choofoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Yeeong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published,

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Caps of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
10, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments, Messes, Hotels, Continental, Ships, Cabins, &c.

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Engines, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN CLOCKS, &c.

And all kinds of GLASS and METAL WARE, &c.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,
10, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Low experience has proved these famous remedies to be most beneficial in curing all the dangerous maladies or the slightest complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miser or to those living in a crowded city.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race. They are the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. In fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 52, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20s 7d 1s 1d

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE POLISHING MACHINES, for use by the Patentee, and for use by the public. It is a most valuable and useful preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been found to be successful in cleaning and polishing the blades of knives, and in restoring them to their original brilliancy.

It is sold in bottles of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE POLISHING MACHINES, for use by the Patentee, and for use by the public. It is a most valuable and useful preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been found to be successful in cleaning and polishing the blades of knives, and in restoring them to their original brilliancy.

It is sold in bottles of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). For cleaning and polishing silver, brass, and all other metals. It is a most valuable and useful preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been found to be successful in cleaning and polishing the blades of knives, and in restoring them to their original brilliancy.

It is sold in bottles of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

For cleaning and polishing silver, brass, and all other metals. It is a most valuable and useful preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been found to be successful in cleaning and polishing the blades of knives, and in restoring them to their original brilliancy.

It is sold in bottles of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, &c.

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Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, & J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—see Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

8s 6d 7s 1s 2s 1d 6d 7s

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Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW.
The Steamship
"OLYMPIA"
will leave for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 16th instant, at
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
KWOKE ACHONG.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc16

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Spanish Steamer
"EMUY"
BLANCO, Master, will be despatched
as above on MONDAY, the
16th instant, at 8 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc18

FOR MANILA.
The 41 American Ship
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
A. BUGHES, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will be despatched on or about the 25th
instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc25

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
The Steamship
"OCEAN KING,"
Captain ROPE, will be despatched
for the above Port, on MONDAY,
the 16th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc18

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steam-Ship
"OCEAN KING," from LONDON,
PENANG and SINGAPORE, are hereby notified
of the vessel's arrival and requested to
present their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to
Shanghai unless immediate notice is given
that delivery is required at this Port.
Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc21

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.
The Steamship
"KARO,"
Captain COLLINGS, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc18

FOR MANILA.
The 41 American Bark
"REGENT,"
BROWN, Master, will load here
as above on MONDAY, the 16th instant.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc20

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 British Ship
"MARY FRASER,"
DEXTER, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 British Bark
"ALDEBARAN,"
Geo. COLE, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The 41 British Ship
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
Geo. FRANKS, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.**

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—CHA SZ of Victoria in the
Colon of Hongkong, lately carrying
on Business in Partnership with OIA
SAM under the Style or Firm of the
"TYE LEE HONG," having been ad-
judged Bankrupt under a Petition filed
in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on the 13th
day of September in the Year of Our Lord
1878, is hereby required to surrender him-
self to the Honorable CHARLES BUSH
PLUNKET, the Registrar of the said Court,
at the First Meeting of Creditors to be
held by the said Registrar on WEDNES-
DAY, the 25th day of September instant,
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, precisely
at the said Court. The said Honorable
CHARLES BUSH PLUNKET is the Official
Assignee and the Underassigned is the Soli-
citor acting in the Bankruptcy. A Public
Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the
said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass
his final examination and to make applica-
tion for his discharge, of which sitting
notice will be given in the Hongkong
Government Gazette.
At the First Meeting of Creditors the
Registrar will receive the Proofs of the
Debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may
elect an Assignee or Assignees of the Bank-
rupt's Estate and Effects.
Dated this 13th day of September,
1878.

HENRY LARDNER DENNIS,
Solicitor for the said Bankrupt,
18, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.
The Steamship
"ARGENTINO,"
Captain BARNETT, will be des-
patched on or about 18th
instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

**H. SCHÜREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO,**
WYNDHAM STREET.

MR. SCHÜREN will leave this Colony
in a very short time, and advises
Amateurs of his Work to apply in time,
in order to avoid disappointment.
For the convenience of the Public, Photos
will be taken Every Day from 8 a.m. till
12 o'clock, Noon.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc21

Not Responsible for Debts.

*Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:*

STRAITHEARN, British barque, Captain
Wm. Anderson.—M. M. Co.
LORNE, British steamer, Captain Wm.
McCulloch.—Melchers & Co.
PABLOS, French barque, Captain J.
Pascu.—Kong Kee.

ASIA, Danish steamer, Captain O. J.
Djorup.—Meyer & Co.
MINY-DON, British ship, Captain James
M. Leslie.—Olyphant & Co.
BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W.
Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 14, *Emuy*, Spanish steamer, 222,
Blanco, Manila Sept. 10, General.—RUSSELL
& Co.
Sept. 14, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 205,
R. Challen, Amoy Sept. 12, General.—
RUSSELL & Co.

Sept. 14, *Fuyun*, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.
Sept. 14, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,
875, Purnohard, Foochow Sept. 10, Amoy
11, and Swatow 13, General.—DORVILLE
LAPRAIK & Co.

Sept. 14, *Helene*, German barque, 372,
T. A. Volquardsen, Newchwang Aug. 28,
Beans.—WILSON & Co.
Sept. 14, *Ocean King*, British steamer,
2449, Alfred Roper, London Aug. 2, via
ports of call, and Singapore Sept. 8, Gen-
eral.—RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 14, *Irrouaddy*, for Marseilles, &c.,
14, Amoy, for Shanghai.

CLEARING.
Maritime Union, for Calcutta.
Elizabeth Child, for Newchwang.
Balaray, for Valparaiso.
Catharina, for Chetco.
Quarta, for Saigon.
Fuyun, for Shanghai.
Saga, for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per *Ocean King*, from Singapore, &c.,
Mr Rennie, and 260 Chinese.
Per *Emuy*, from Manila, 4 Europeans,
and 64 Chinese.
Per *Emeralda*, from Amoy, 8 Euro-
peans, and 220 Chinese.
Per *Kwangtung*, from Coast Ports, one
Chinese Saloon, 8 Europeans deck, and 48
Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Irrouaddy*, from Hongkong: for Sal-
gon, Messrs Granet, Loutang, and 13 Chi-
nese; for Singapore, Rev. A. de Silva
Garcos; for Marseilles, Messrs A. Pastor,
M. Marato, H. Matta, J. Villalor, M. G.
Perez, A. M. Cila, B. Gimenez, J. Gomez
Bonmati, A. E. Gil, T. P. Basoli, Slade,
Le Sauvage, Courtais, Robeson, wife and 2
children.—From Shanghai: for Saigon,
Messrs Kettler and de Rulhiere, and O.
Ouvrier; for Marseilles, Messrs Nicholson
and Loutang, and Mrs Fritz Henry.—
From Yokohama: for Calcutta, Mr and Mrs
Johanny Nicolas; for Naples, Mr Ayama.
Per *Amoy*, for Shanghai, 46 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per *Quarta*, for Saigon, 180 Chinese.
Per *Fuyun*, for Shanghai, 46 Chinese.
Per *Saga*, for Quinhon, 3 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The Spanish steamer *Emuy* reports:
Strong monsoon with high sea and very
squally throughout.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:
Left Amoy on the 12th, and had strong N.E.
winds and squally weather with high sea
throughout the passage. Anchored at
Foot-a-moon on the 18th at 7 p.m.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports:
Left Foochow on the 10th, had fresh N.E.
winds and cloudy weather to Swatow. Left
Swatow on the 13th, had strong N.E.
winds and squally weather with high sea
throughout the passage. Anchored at
Foot-a-moon on the 18th at 7 p.m.

The British steamer *Irrouaddy* reports:
Left Amoy on the 12th, and had strong N.E.
winds and squally weather with high sea
throughout the passage. Anchored at
Foot-a-moon on the 18th at 7 p.m.

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Foot-a-moon on the 18th at 7 p.m.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

FOR MANILA.
Per *Albany*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 16th inst.
Per *Emeralda*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 16th inst.

FOR SWATOW.
Per *Olympia*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 16th inst.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Per *Ocean King*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 16th inst.
FOR AMOY AND MANILA.
Per *Emuy*, at 2.40 p.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

FOR EASTERN AUSTRALIA, &c.
Per *Somerset*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 17th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.
FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
Per *Paladin*, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday,
the 19th inst.
FOR SAIGON.
Per *Bellona*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet *Khedive*
will be despatched with Mails for the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on SATURDAY,
the 21st inst.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 20th inst.—
6 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 21st inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
to Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1878. sc21

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Stidh* will
be despatched from Hongkong on
SATURDAY, the 21st inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Cor-
respondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
Letters may also be forwarded to India
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 27th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 28th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Australia,
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 16 cents extra postage,
till
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878. sc28

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
25, G. B. S.		Liverpool
Mar.		
29, Orade.		Liverpool
30, Bristolian (s.).		Antwerp
Apr.		
11, Hamburg.		Hamburg
16, Invincible.		Penarth
22, India.		Cardiff
May.		
2, Melrose.		Liverpool
3, Imperatrice Elizabeth.		Liverpool
9, Challenge.		Cardiff
9, Napier.		Cardiff
12, Don Quixote.		Penarth
14, Verona.		New York
17, Lord Macaulay.		Hamburg
18, Niagara.		Cuxhaven
26, Banian.		London
June.		
1, Masina.		London
14, Emily Chaplin.		Cardiff
22, Commissary.		Penarth
28, Underwriter.		Fortress Monroe
36, Melrose.		London
July.		
16, Annie Bow.		Newcastle (N.W.)
16, Lorimer.		Newcastle (N.W.)
17, Leucadia.		Newcastle (N.W.)
18, Sydenham.		London
21, Stant.		Antwerp
27, Pilgrim.		Cardiff
28, Abbey Cooper.		Antwerp
30, Priam (s.).		Liverpool
31, Charmer.		Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal:
Glasgow, London Castle,
Glasgow, Flintshire.
Ocean King.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Per *Fuyun*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
16th inst.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
Per *Yato*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the
16th inst.

FOR MANILA.
Per *Albany*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 16th inst.

FOR SWATOW.
Per *Olympia*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 16th inst.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Per *Ocean King*, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
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Per *Emuy*, at 2.40 p.m., on Monday, the
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Per *Somerset*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
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via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burton; The Rev. E.
Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morning
Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Com-
munion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the third Sunday in the month.

Union Church.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Shamen's Church.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Founding House.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House,
West Point.

Shipping.
Hesperia leaves for London, &c., on or
about this date.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.
Noon.—*Yato* leaves for Coast Ports.
Noon.—*Albany* leaves for Manila.
Noon.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
Noon.—*Ocean King* leaves for Shanghai.
Noon.—*Olympia* leaves for Swatow.
3 p.m.—*Emuy* leaves for Amoy, &c.
Goods per *Bramera Castle* undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

Auction.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c.,
at No. 61, Wyndham Street.

Meeting.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 17:—
Noon.—*Somerset* leaves for Cochin, &c.

WEDNESDAY, September 18:—
Daylight.—*Karo* leaves for Hoihow, &c.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.
Argentine leaves for London on or about
this date.

THURSDAY, September 19:—
2 p.m.—*Paladin* leaves for Singapore, &c.

FRIDAY, September 20:—
Strathmore leaves for London on or about
this date.
Regent leaves for Manila.

SATURDAY, September 21:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
Southern Cross leaves for Manila on or
about this date.

TUESDAY, October 1:—
9 p.m.—*Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s*
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potom Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 6.40 p.m.

It is reported that the libel case given against the *Amoy Gazette* some time since has been referred back to the Governor of Macao for re-consideration, and that the feeling of the Amoyites is that the judgment will be reversed. We cannot say whether this is altogether true, but it is freely alleged to be so in Amoy.

It is intended to have two days' Aquatic Sports at the Victoria Recreation Club, and members are invited to enter their names for the various contests. A subscription list has also been opened to provide a prize to be contested for by the Artillery, 74th Highlanders, and Police. This programme should result in some good sport.

At the Marine Court to-day, Thomas Peart, Harry Andrews, William Jones, Charles Walker, and August Linstrom, seamen British barque *Balaury*, were charged with refusal of duty. The defendants, it appears, refused to go in the ship if the mate was not discharged. The mate only joined on Tuesday last, and had received \$30 advance; the Captain said he was willing to discharge the mate providing the men would agree to pay this \$30, and they expressed their willingness to do so.

We understand that the Governor has issued a Commission, appointing four gentlemen to inquire into the accounts of the Supreme Court, as we suggested some time since ought to be done. The Commission is composed as follows:—Hon. C. May, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. G. Philippo, Attorney General; Mr. A. Lind, and Mr. W. Wotton. As a professional accountant is now engaged upon the accounts referred to, some light must in time be shed on this official chaos.

The sudden change in the weather will doubtless be welcomed by all. It was necessary to sleep with closed windows last night, and the presence of Tweeds was noticeable to-day. In this "typhoonish" latitude, however, every change in the weather is apt to create alarm, but it is to be hoped we may now get through this year without having to chronicle another calamity like that we experienced in 1877, or our Canton friends did in 1878. We should like to see that sea-wall completed, however, as it would make one feel more comfortable, especially as regards those who live in the neighbourhood of the beach.

It will not be unacceptable news for the public to know that Mr. Price has, at his own request, returned to his duties at the head of the Survey Department—probably the most important department of the Government at the present time and under the existing regime of radical changes and improvements. Mr. Price has been ill spared from his own proper sphere for months back, partly owing unfortunately to the indifferent health of his second in command, who has been acting with praiseworthy perseverance as Survey General during Mr. Price's absence at the Colonial Secretariat, and partly from the fact that so many public works are now "under consideration."

The changes consequent upon the acceptance of Mr. Price's resignation are somewhat numerous, and a few of these we have already notified. It may not, however, be considered uninteresting if we give the list complete. Mr. May, then, will act as Colonial Secretary and Auditor General; Mr. Price taking over from Mr. C. O. Smith the duties of Colonial Treasurer, in addition to his own as Surveyor General. The appointment of Mr. May may fairly be regarded as a graceful compliment to one of the oldest servants of the Colony, while this officer's experience of Hongkong and its crime, extending as it does over a period of thirty-four years, must prove helpful to the Government in the consideration of the numerous questions, as to crime and criminals in this Colony, now awaiting final settlement. Mr. J. J. Francis takes the seat on the magistrates' bench so long occupied by Mr. May, but in view of Sir John Smale's speedy return to his duties as Chief Justice, this appointment will necessarily be of shorter duration than the others. At the same time, without reflecting in the slightest upon the efficiency of Mr. Oresagh, the acting Junior Magistrate (who appears to perform his work on the Bench quietly and carefully, in addition to his duties as Coroner), we think it is not unwise to strengthen the Bench from the ranks of the Bar, especially when no eligible Government servant could be obtained without considerable inconvenience to the public. Mr. Deane and Mr. Lister are the only two civil servants who, in our opinion, could satisfactorily fulfil the reasonable expectations of the community; but each of these officers occupies a special position four months' absence from which would not be calculated to improve the service of the Colony. The appointment of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, formerly held by Mr. May, will devolve upon Mr. Oresagh, while that of Assistant Superintendent has

been given to Mr. Carvalho, of the Treasury—as a solatium, we presume, for his dis-appointment in the Treasury. We are rather doubtful as to the wisdom of this latter nomination, but are altogether ignorant concerning Mr. Carvalho's aptness or otherwise, so that before dogmatizing we must await a fiery ordeal which it is hoped may never come. Nothing is yet known as to the future Colonial Secretary, whose advent will bring most if not all of the acting appointments above enumerated to naught.

The following items are from the *Singapore Daily Times*:—

Information has been received that a gang of housebreakers, who are masters of their craft apparently, have lately come here from Hongkong. Residents should be on their guard.

It appears that our new Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Cecil C. Smith, will not be here so soon as he was expected. It appears that the Singapore-owned schooner *Rover of Yarrow*, trading between Labuan and Sulu, got into difficulties in 1876 with the Spanish authorities, or rather was interfered with by them in its legitimate trade, and its then owner, Captain Ross, has preferred a claim for damages against the Spanish Government. To settle this and other disputes with the Spanish in the Sulu seas, and probably also to have a look at Sabah, Mr. Smith has, according to a telegram received this morning (Sept. 13), been appointed a Commissioner to proceed to Manila to confer with the Spanish authorities. He is, therefore, not likely to arrive here till the middle of October.

The *North West Herald* says that Major Power has sold his mansion and grounds at Parson for about £11,000 to Rajah Brooke, it being his intention to reside near London. The Hon. R. Trotter, Acting Treasurer-General, has, we are informed, been specially deputed by H. E. the Governor to proceed to Malacca to inquire into the circumstances attending the disappearance of the registered letter respecting which a criminal charge was made against the Postmaster there and afterwards withdrawn.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Oresagh, Esq.)

September 14, 1878.

ASSAULT BY A SIKH CONSTABLE ON HIS WIFE.
Hadji Mahomed, (Sikh Constable No. 63) was charged on remand with assaulting his wife. Inspector Oresagh said that he had failed to find the servant boy who was said to have been in the house at the time the assault was committed, although he had offered a reward. The defendant elected to be tried at the ensuing sessions, and was committed for trial.

SHOOTING GAME.
Edward Fisher, a commission agent, appeared to answer a summons to shoot a rooster, the property of one Pang Hon. It appears that on the 14th instant at half-past 2 o'clock defendant fired at one of the complainant's fowls and killed it. Complainant asked him why he did so, and defendant replied that it made too much noise. Defendant admitted having shot the fowl as it was a great nuisance to the neighbourhood. It had, he said, been crowing for nine months beneath his window. He (defendant) had repeatedly warned the complainant of the nuisance, and the only reply he got was that as the houses were Chinese property, and a Chinese Street a foreigner had no business to live in the neighbourhood. His Worship told defendant that he had no right to take the law into his own hands; he could have informed the Inspector of Nuisances. He fined him \$1.50, and advised him not to do the like again, at the same time telling complainant that he had no right to allow his fowls to roam about the streets, as they might enter other people's houses.

TO-DAY'S FINES.
Tain Aking, hawking without a license. Fined 20 cents.
Lin A-tai, a night soil cooler, depositing night soil in an improper place. Fined \$3.
Chau Ashing, master of a rubbish-boat, neglecting his duty and throwing rubbish into the harbour. Fined \$5.
Un Akun, a water carrier, opening a hydrant with a private key. Fined \$10.
Leung Aping, a blacksmith, unlawful possession of some copper bolts, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. Fined \$20.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPENSE NO OBJECT.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1878.

SIR,—I have heard it suggested that the new Wall in Wyndham Street is a mistake; that it is ugly, expensive, and much too strong; if strength be a falling. However this may be, a less massive structure would have answered the purpose; and the saving in cost would have been better laid out in the stone of the drains in the neighbourhood of Bath House. In fact, a little less of the ornamental, in public works, and a little more of the useful would be appreciated by others besides

Yours &c., GROWLER.

THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—The heavy thunderstorm a few months since is doubtless still in the memories of your readers, and the several articles which have of late appeared in your columns on telegraphy, lightning conductors and electricity in general, derived from various reliable sources, have recalled to my mind discussions on the subject which took place in social circles here in my presence, about the time of the above-mentioned storm, and in which I myself took part and ventured a few remarks; amongst them the assertion, that lightning conductors are not erected for the purpose of "attracting lightning"; which assertion, however, produced no small amount of astonishment in those present, but, upon my going on to add, that a lightning conductor being struck by lightning proves it to be a faulty one, since a really good conductor will never be struck, a piteous smile was the reward of my firm conviction of being in the right.

Having carefully perused the above mentioned articles and finding that no explanation

whatever of the real properties of a lightning conductor appears in them, I would ask a portion of your valuable space to give the public a translation of an article upon the subject, from the pen of a well-known German professor, which lately caught my eye in the columns of the *Cologne Gazette*. In doing so, however, I herewith, submit my most unqualified disavowal of any motives, which may be attributed to me, of being prompted by a desire to vaunt the soundness of my own knowledge, and declare that I simply wish to help to dispel an erroneous belief and give information, which, if not exactly a boon to society in general in the colony, may at least prove useful if permitted to initiate its more complete protection from the very heavy storms which at times pass over this city. If I succeed in this endeavor I shall consider myself most fully compensated for the trouble.

I remain, Yours,

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

Widespread and well-known as lightning conductors are, as often we find erroneous impressions as to their working and object of their construction. Above all the opinion, that the lightning conductor is used to allow the lightning to strike it, has met us a hundred times over, and as regards construction, we find dozens of churches and other public edifices which team with neatly insulated rods, and at the head of these rods stand the old philosophical centre of the Rhein. The factious spirit of accident often leads to attach just those errors to the gravest institutions which least become them in the eyes of the savant; take, for instance, the bronze fountain right in front of the Paris Observatory upon which four Genii (in spite of Leverrier's despairing protestations) turn the globe from east to west.

A short lecture upon lightning conductors, old as the theme is, would, perhaps, under these circumstances, destroy much preconceived opinion and to which we make free to solicit the attention of our friendly readers. Lightning is an electric discharge, the lightning conductor is an instrument intended to modify the same in order to understand its working we must examine into the circumstances attendant upon an electric discharge. There are two adverse electricities. What they are is not known; we may, however, picture them to ourselves as being two extremely fine fluids. The one is called positive electricity, the other negative. Positive and negative electricity attract one another, negative and negative repel each other, as also do positive and positive. All known bodies act as though in their ordinary condition they contained a large quantity of positive and a precisely equivalent amount of negative electricity, both equally distributed throughout the whole body; as the opposed quantities of these electricities are exactly equal, their outward workings completely neutralize each other: what the one attracts the other repels; and thus an ordinary body remains neutral, it shows neither a preponderance of positive nor of negative qualities. However, by the aid of various processes, for instance, by friction, these electricities can be separated from one another, and it is possible that an overplus of one of the two electricities may accumulate upon a body. Such a body is termed electric; should it contain a positive overplus, the properties of positive electricity would make themselves apparent; whilst if it contain a negative overplus, it would evince those of negative electricity. More especially in the case of two bodies loaded in direct opposition to each other is to be observed the attraction which the opposed electricities practise upon one another, the bodies themselves even appear to draw each other together, and further the existing overplus upon them seems to become united into the unity of a 'positive' laden one, the electricities of both rush together and become united in the air. Their passage through the air appears luminous; it represents the so-called electric spark, and a slight report gives knowledge of the fact that the occurrence is accompanied by a short concussion of the air. In such kind of sparks the union of a certain quantity of positive, with an exactly corresponding quantity of negative electricity always takes place, which union completes the condition of neutrality (equilibrium) between the united quantities is re-established; they become ineffective since the one annuls the working of the other. Therefore, in the case of two bodies laden in direct opposition to each other, when a spark passes over from the one to the other, an analogous quantity of electricity on both is made imperceptible. The spark indicates that a discharge has taken place.

The known bodies may be separated into two classes according to their resistance of electric energy—firstly, good and secondly, bad conductors; there also exist, indifferent ones. Ranking first amongst good conductors may be mentioned metals; fairly good ones: water and moist substances; as also, men and animals. In them electricity works without meeting with much resistance and without the exercise of any very intense working upon them, so long as the transport of disproportionate bodies of electricity be not impeded; one will only observe, on every occasion when electricity passes through a good conductor, a heating of the same, the intensity of which depends upon the speed with which its passage is performed. Rather bad conductors are dry woods and stones, very bad are glass, porcelain, resin, hair and silk and a dry atmosphere. If the last were a good conductor we should never observe any accumulation of electricity; whatever, upon the earth's surface, since the air would immediately annul it. In bad conductors, electricity moves with difficulty and in very bad ones only with much obstruction. If, therefore, we surround an electric charged body with bad conductors (if we insulate it) the electricity collected upon it can, for a time, be retained. If a tolerably quick movement of electricity occur in a bad conductor, relatively considerable electric energy is requisite and comparatively strong influences are brought to bear upon the body itself: it gets intensely hot, becomes glowing, shattered &c., &c. Let us now imagine an electric charged body (say the conductor of an electric-machine) set up in the midst of a bad conductor, the air for instance, and also, in this case, the kind of charge is not of particular moment, we will take it for granted that the conductor is charged with positive electricity. Opposite to it we place a good conducting body. The latter, as aforesaid, contains both electricities in equal quantities and both equally distributed. As shown above the positive electricity of the conductor attracts the negative of this body, whilst repelling its positive electricity, consequently negative electricity collects in over-abundance upon this side turned towards the conductor

and positive upon that which is turned away from it. The body becomes doubly electric, in front, 'negative' and behind 'positive'; if the latter be connected with the earth by a good leader, the positive electricity will be cast off into the earth; the negative remains as it is attracted by the positive electricity of the conductor. Therefore upon any conductor, whatsoever, negative electricity places itself of its own accord opposite any positive laden body and vice versa. An endeavour exists between both to balance each other, every charged body strives to impart electricity to all surrounding conductors. This distribution is greatly simplified by means of good leaders, viz. metallic wires, &c., &c. The opposed electricities follow up the way thus laid open to them and become united upon it. It is another thing, though, altogether (and that is the very point, which we are driving) when a bad conductor (the air for instance) is present between the two opposed electric conductors which stand opposite one another. Imagine a positive charged ball separated by the atmosphere from another one, which has either been charged with negative electricity from the first or has become negative on the side facing the other ball by the attraction which the latter practices upon it. If the two opposed electricities are now to become united they must force their way through the air, but, to effect this, a certain energy is requisite and the circumstances attendant upon the acquiring of the same vary according to the forms of the electric bodies. If the forms be round ones, the electric attraction aims first of all to effect the gathering of the electricities upon that particular part of each separate body which is turned towards the other. If they are sufficiently far apart the electricities of the two bodies remain *in statu quo*; if they be brought nearer together the condensation and attraction of electricities augment, and at last they reach that point where the electric tension is strong enough to force its way through the air; the entire amount of electricity, or at any rate the greater part of it, quits the surface of the bodies with a shock in order to become united together: the discharge is productive of a sudden spark which penetrates the air with a rattling sound.

It is different, however, when the charged bodies present each other cornered and pointed forms. Under such circumstances, the electricity would accumulate upon the protruding corners &c., and into the small room which they afford, the energies would concentrate themselves to such a degree, that the electricities, if only gathered in small quantities, would then pass off into the air. Consequently not a single spark is formed to lead off the entire quantity of electricity, but a more or less equal outpour takes place. If the points and corners are not over sharp, if they present small round protrusions, this outpour takes place by fits and starts, causing a crackling sound, and in the dark one observes pearl like flashes, now and again with an accompaniment of sparks, which point out the course of the discharge into the air. If, on the other hand, the bodies have sharp and sufficiently long points, the electricity finds a quiet and smooth outlet through such, without noise, presenting in the dark a wisp and noiseless cluster of sparks. If one place for instance, a severe needle upon the conductor of an electric machine, it is not possible to draw anything like a strong spark from the same; the entire charge disappears through the needle. This is not, however, only the consequence of its being placed immediately upon the conductor. If opposite a positive laden conductor another leader stands which is connected with the ground, the latter will become negative, as already explained. If it be provided with a point, the negative electricity will stream out through it into the air, fly to the conductor and unite itself with its positive electricity. The working of a point placed opposite a conductor is, therefore, so far as the ultimate result is concerned, just the same as that of one cornered; if a man with a needle in his hand place himself opposite the conductor of an electric machine it is also impossible to draw sparks out of the latter; the needle discharges it, since it noiselessly sends it to the opposite electricity.

And this function is just that which on a large scale the lightning conductor is destined to perform. By some unknown means electric charges are produced in storm clouds. As a rule they are distributed in zones; streaks with predominant positive charges form themselves, and amongst them others with predominant negative, appear. The moist earth stands opposite the clouds: below the positive spots negative electricity collects in the earth and vice versa. The moist condition of the air is, it is easy to understand, easily changeable, through admixture of rain it becomes more easily conductive; first in the one direction and then in the other; the clouds hang more or less low and the opposed laden parts are more or less wide apart from one another. From this we deduce the possibility of the positive electricity of a cloud sometimes combining itself with the negative of another and sometimes with that of the earth. In the first instance it is harmless, in the second it strikes heavily. Its workings are on a large scale precisely those evinced in the artificial spark: it follows out metal leaders with strong preference, warms the substances through which it passes, melts wires if thin, heats bad conductors which it strikes (often very heavily), splinters and sets them on fire, and kills animal life by excessive excitation of the nervous system.

Let us now imagine to ourselves, a metal rod sunk in the moist earth and extended so far in an upward direction as to protrude beyond the earth's surface and overtop adjacent surroundings, with its upper end made pointed. If a positive laden cloud hovers above it the negative electricity of the moist earth will rush to the point of this conductor and then discharging itself into the air, noiselessly unite itself with the electricity of the cloud and neutralise it. As a rule no lightning whatever will be produced in the near vicinity of the rod, but the discharge will merely take the form of a quiet outpouring. The existence during a storm of the said outpouring can easily be proved by a simple but not exactly advisable experiment for everyone: if one causes and in the first instance it is harmless, in the second it strikes heavily. Its workings are on a large scale precisely those evinced in the artificial spark: it follows out metal leaders with strong preference, warms the substances through which it passes, melts wires if thin, heats bad conductors which it strikes (often very heavily), splinters and sets them on fire, and kills animal life by excessive excitation of the nervous system.

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points such as above described and electric sparks to a length of 9 feet have been observed at the discharges. The making of the experiment cost Reichmann, a St. Petersburg savant, his life: he imprudently placed himself in such a position that his head was brought into the way of the interruption; a spark struck him and he was killed on the spot.

If one now set up a pointed conductor of the above description upon a house, one has the ordinary lightning conductor. Its working is, after what has above been written, easy of comprehension without further comment; in order that it be reliable it must satisfy the following requirements:—

Firstly.—Its downward end must reach into the earth and that to a good depth, where the ground is necessarily moist and conductive, so that the electricity of the earth can obtain free communication with it. For this reason it is often sunk in a well.

Secondly.—The conductor must not be allowed to rust to too great an extent in the ground, to prevent small zinc coatings, plating and such like methods are often resorted to. There is nothing against simply using a metal well pipe as the lower end of a lightning conductor. A person working at the handle of such a well's pump during a storm has nothing to fear from the quiet flow of electricity through the well.

Thirdly.—An uninterrupted metallic communication with the ground from the point right to the lower end should exist, a condition conformity with which is essential. It is easy to ascertain with the assistance of a galvanic stream whether the requirement is fully met or not.

Fourthly.—The point must be sharp and durable. The latter may be attained by gliding or the application of platina for the point.

Fifthly.—The entire conducting apparatus must be thick enough to prevent the flows of electricity from creating a perceptible warmth. The ordinary iron-rod and copper wire-rope are usually sufficient to satisfy this requirement.

Sixthly.—Experience must decide how far and wide the protecting influence of a conductor reaches, and if found necessary to render a comparatively large surface safe a number of points should be symmetrically inserted. According to the calculations of Arago one reckons a conducting rod of three metres to a circumference of 15 feet diam. If the protection of large buildings be requisite care must be taken to provide several leaders to the ground.

Lastly.—The conductive substances which are in, on and upon the buildings, such as rain gutters, gas and water-pipes, zinc roofs, &c., must be taken into account. In these, electricity also accumulates from the storm clouds passing over them; they also present means of conduction which tempt the lightning to follow them. If, therefore, a small round conductor be erected upon a house without due regard to same, there always exist in these, small sources of danger in its vicinity, though it is true that the presence of the conductor itself prejudices their workings. In order to completely effect the removal of this danger, they should be brought into communication with the conductor by means of metallic leaders both from top and bottom, and it must not be supposed, that in so doing a channel for the lightning into the house itself is opened up; on the contrary the accumulation of electricity in or upon them, finds an outlet either upwards into the air or downwards into the ground. They only present a slight danger when trouble is taken to isolate the conductor from them, and that often happens in our midst as remarked at commencement. Fortunately as a rule these isolations are so utterly worthless (especially in rain, that they have little or no weight with the electric energies which here come into play. The electric charging of storm clouds often comes about very quickly, so quickly in fact that the best lightning conductor cannot always neutralise them speedily enough; there also exists a particular kind of lightning, the so-called ball lightning, which moves remarkably slow and is obedient to the most complicated restrictions, as in the instance of a "zigzag" (forked) lightning which often succeeds in striking the earth. It is, therefore, always possible and sometimes happens, that a lightning conductor is struck by lightning. In such instances the lightning conductor still works as an excellent protector, inasmuch as it presents the electricity with the course most easy of adoption. Such occurrences are often made public in *Miscellaneous News* as authentic proofs of the efficacy of lightning conductors. But they only publish such exceptions, the true and regular and, therefore, much more important defensive-working of the conductor which comes into play in every storm, the quiet outpour of electricity, obtains mention in no newspaper, for the simple reason that it is perceived by no one. It goes so far, as, for a time, to exhaust a moderate storm passing over a town well equipped with lightning conductors as we are assured of having remarked, and to cause it to make a perceptible pause, before reaching its old intensity.

In conclusion we will give mention to a most peculiar lightning conductor, under whose protection one of our most important instruments of commerce enjoys a remarkably intense safety, whilst being itself greatly exposed to the dangers of lightning in general. A travelling railway-train (especially the locomotive) presents a considerable conductive substance, which is often enough astrid during a storm in open fields as well as upon raised causeways, and under such circumstances a tempting opportunity for being struck by lightning. And yet such an occurrence is almost of unprecedented rarity. The cause may lie in the smoke column emitted by the locomotive. Flames and clouds of steam work like points; they admit of electricity pouring out into the air through their medium with uncommon ease. The conduction into the ground takes place by way of the rails which, even though they are not actually embedded in the ground are, nevertheless, spread over an immense tract of the same, and are thus capable of taking up innumerable quantities of electricity from the earth, without much difficulty. A railway-train, therefore, carries its own lightning conductor with it.

During the twelve months ending 30th April, 1878, 399,000 tons were dredged out in the harbour of Lyttelton at a cost of 27,030; the stuff taken out was used in filling up the new wharves and other improvements that are being carried out.—*Auckland Herald*.

As a wife was holding her husband's said head in her hands one morning she asked, "Are a man and his wife one?" "I suppose so," said the husband. "Then," rejoined the wife, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself."

Dead Letters.

Abbott, Captain, Barque *Carmen*, Hongkong. 1
Allen, Mrs., Woodside, Essex. 1
Alton, Captain S. S. *Golden Horn*, Rangoon. 1
Alvarez, Pedro Stos y, Letram No. 9, Hongkong. 1
Amundsen, H., Lille Vangmans gaden No. 14, Christiania. 1
Barker, G., Tompeance Hall, Hongkong. 1
Barnes, Mr., care of Oriental Hotel. 1
Boll, Mrs. F. H., Hotel Menrice, Paris. 1
Bretton, Captain, Schooner *Hall Columbia*, Hongkong. 1
Botelho, Da Balbina, Hongkong. 1
Burkeley, Captain, 26, Coventry Street, London. 1
Cannham, Mr., Cold Harbour Lane, London. 1
Cobb, Mrs., 7, Island Street, East India Road, London. 1
Constant, S. C., Peru, Indiana, U. S. A. 1
Coulvis, A., Rue Lafayette, No. 180, Paris. 1
Craig, Mrs., Florence Road, New Cross, London. 1
Crimmin, Mrs., 11, Eden Place, Hoxton, London. 1
Davis, Jnn., Brynabo, Wrexham. 1
Dolbel, G. B., Ship *Penthesilea*, Calcutta. 1
Duncleley, Mary A., 123, Orchard Street, New York. 1
Eriksen, Emma Faribault, Minnesota, U. S. A. 1
Forrest, Mrs., E. L., 67, Tylor Street, Boston, U. S. A. 1
Grandio, Mrs., 14, Edward Street, Bow, London. 1
Ghose, A. C., 48, Bangharar, Calcutta. 1
Harrison, T. W., Post Office, Hobart Town. 1
Howell, G. H., Kensington Park, London. 1
Hunt, Miss M., F. O., Greek Street, Scho, London. 1
Jackson, Mrs., P. O., Portland, Oregon. 1
Jones, Miss E., 7, Sussex Street, Liverpool. 1
Jurgens, H., München, Germany. 1
Lorge, F., 165, Central Avenue, Baltimore. 1
Low, J., Barque *Tai Vati*, Singapore. 1
Lull, Captain, Ship *Ori on*, New York. 1
Lunnon, Mrs., 11, Island Row, Poplar, London. 1
Mahomedally, Karimahomed, Kutch, India. 1
McVay, Mary, 85, Natoma Street, San Francisco. 1
Milne, Captain, Bark *wora*, Hongkong. 1
Owen, W., 28, Isis Street, Torket Park, Liverpool. 1
Preston, Mrs. C. F., Stockton Street, San Francisco. 1
Robert, S. von, Wilm, Germany. 1
Shubner & Paul, Halberstadt, Germany. 1
Sullivan, T., East Cambridge, Boston, U. S. A. 1
Thomas, E., 22, Kynaston Place, Swansea. 1
Van der Zee, Nieuwendiep. 1
Vigean, J. de, Paris. 1
Walker, S., Messageries Maritimes, Saigon. 1
Wellmar, H., Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong. 1
White, G., Surveyor General's Office, Hongkong. 1
Wilson, James, Post Office, Ontario, Canada West. 1
Yoon, George, U. S. St. Saint Louis, Leagues Island, Penna., U. S. A. 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 13th September, 1878.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 14, 1878.
PIUM New Patna, cash, \$405 a 607½
" Old Patna, cash, 570 a 572½
" New Patna, cash, 570 a 572½
" Old Patna, cash, 540 a 542½
" New Patna, cash, 755 a 775
" Old Patna, cash, 755 a 775
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 24
" Old Patna, cash, 755 a 775
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 24

Exchange.

Bank on demand, ... 8/8
" 30 days' sight, ... 8/8
" 6 months' sight, ... 8/8
" Credit, ... 8/8
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 8/8
Bombay demand Rupees, ... 22½
Calcutta, ... 22½
Shanghai demand, ... 72½
" 30 days, ... 72½
English Sovereigns, ... 5.32
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.32
U.S. Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ... 109½
Yuccas, ... 8
Mexican, ... 10½ counted.
Gold Loan, ... 87.10
Discount, ... 8 to 9 p.c.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 84 p. prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 81,800.
China Traders' Ins. Co., 81,875
Yantai Ins. Assn., 715
Chinese Insurance Co., 8385
North China Ins. Co., 1,225
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., 8245
China Fire Ins. Co., 8245
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 824 p. prem.
H.K. & W. S. Boat Co., 812 p. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, 110
China Coast St. Nav. Co., 110
Hongkong Gas Co., 897½
Hongkong Hotel Co., 865
China Sugar Refining Co., 855 p. a
Chinese Imperial Loan, 8104.
Do. of 1877, 8105.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, September 14, 1878.
Barometer 9 A.M. ... 29.850
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.820
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.800
Thermometer 9 A.M. ... 80
Do. 1 P.M. ... 81
Do. 4 P.M. ... 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 78
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 78
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 78
Do. Maximum ... 81
Do. Minimum over night ... 76

Portfolia.

A HINT.
Our Daisy lay down
In her little nightgown,
And kissed me again and again,
On forehead and cheek,
On lips that would speak,
But found themselves shut, to their gain.

Then foolish, absurd,
To utter a word,
I asked her the question so old,
That wife and that lover
Ask over and over,
As if they were surer when told.

There close at her side
"Do you love me?" I cried;
She lifted her golden crowned head,
A puzzled surprise
Shone in her grey eyes—
"Why that's why I kiss you," she said.

GRAIN'S OF GOLD.
The best protected life is the one protected
by suffering.—Golden Sands.
The wealth of a coat is measured by how
much it can feel; its poverty by how little.
In matters of conscience first thoughts
are best.—Rev. Robert Hall.
Kindness seems to know of some secret
fountain of joy in the soul which it can
touch, without revealing its locality, and
cause to send its waters upward and over-
flow the heart.—F. W. Faber.
Nothing, says Brodie, in all the world,
is so good as usefulness, which gives to
the individual's own character a finish and
an influence which mere station cannot give;
which also binds him to his fellows and
them to him.

In a lone street of Florence Michael An-
gel found a fine block of marble imbedded
in the mire. He dug about it, soiling his
holiday attire for a while, but there was
an angel in it! He felt that it was his mission
to lift the angel out, and he did it.
When the probationers in the school of
Pythagoras grew weary in trying to be
helpful to others, and preferred to be idle
and self-seeking, they were treated as dead.
Obsequies were performed and tombs were
raised, with inscriptions to warn others of
their wretched end.
Everything, says Hugh Miller, is writing
Nature's history, from pebble to planet.
The scintillations of the rolling rock, the
channels of the rivers, the falling rain, the
buried fern, the foot-print in the snow and
every act of man inscribes the map of her
march. The air is full of sounds, the sky
is full of tokens, and the ground is full of
memoranda and signatures which are more
or less legible to the intelligent.

SHALL I WIN HER?

BY JAMES GRANT.

I thought mine would soon be sealed,
And gaze, and smile, and wistfully at the horde
That gathered round me in a greedy anticipa-
tion of a scene of torture and bloodshed.
Giddy, half blind by the recent blow, and
sick at heart, the whole scene appeared like
a phantasmagoria.
Aware that our troops had retired past the
armored position to the camp in the valley
below, the Caffres had no fear of molesta-
tion at that time, and in the crowds that
swarmed about me there appeared something
diabolical in their ferocity of aspect, their
blood-stained visages, their large white
teeth, through which they hissed like snakes,
while some who were in excellent humour at
the prospect of making mince-meat of me,
sang to themselves a guttural chant, and
danced with a slow, jerking step to its
monotonous notes, tapping the while their
glittering assegais on their shields of tough
bull-hide.

Before my fate came to be known I had the
horror of beholding that of another sealed.
Dr. Hans Bruine Kasteel, of Cradock, the
same kind Dutch medical man who had
attended me in my strange illness there,
somehow had been taken prisoner; and
having failed to cure one of the many
daughters of Sandilli, of some mysterious
ailment, was now accused by the Umlanjoni,
or witch doctors, of having cast a spell upon
her.

"Mein Gott, mein Gott in himmel,
Mynheer Richard!" exclaimed the poor
doctor, writhing his trembling hands as he
recognized me, though in the bush-fighting
uniform of the 74th Highlanders; but we
were helpless to assist each other.

"Be gone, be a glance that, like my own,
was expressive only of helplessness or despair,
and turned to the pleading look, whose
head and face was partially hidden or muffled
in a blood-stained cloth.
Like the other chiefs about him that
personage was seated cross-legged, solemnly
smoking the dagga pipe—a kind of primitive
hookah, made of a bullock's horn, filled with
a species of hemp in water; like the madden-
ing and intoxicating bang of the Hindostanee.
This they imbued through a stem of reed,
let into the side of the horn.

The hapless Dutchman, who spoke the
somewhat musical language of the Caffres
with fluency, now began with solemn earnest-
ness to repeat again and again that he had
done nothing to bewitch Marique, the
daughter of the great chief Sandilli, but
that he had successfully cured her of a fever,
while in dread of his own life; that she was
now perfectly well, and as a reward there-
for he now prayed for her liberty.

I listened to all this anxiously, and while
doing so could little foresee the trouble this
identical dame, Marique, was to prove to
me, in the form of a—wife.
He urged his innocence and his claims to
gratitude in vain; the witch doctors of the
tribe, who had been jealous of his skill in the
cure of one or two musket-shot wounds, were
all powerful with the chief and councillors,
so the work—the pleasure they deemed it—
of torture and death speedily began.

I know not whether I ought to relate what
I saw; but as it was the favorite mode of
putting prisoners to death, and as I fully
expected to perish by the same awful means,
the scene made a deep and terrible impression
on me; and yet, though face to face with it,
my soul was with Clarice—Clarice, who
seemed but a memory now, for our separation
appeared a kind of anticipated death,
which might be followed, alas! by no resur-
rection.

At a given signal at least a hundred
slender hands were flung upon the miserable
man. His clothes were torn from him, and
he stood stripped in the sunshine, the whiteness
of his skin forming as singular a contrast
to the dark forms of his captors as his round
and somewhat paunchy figure did to theirs,
which were all bone, brawn, and muscle.

He was dragged to where a fire had been
lighted, and then thrown on the grass with
his face to the sky, or, rather, to the branches
of the trees, which grew so densely overhead
as to shut out the blue canopy above.

The Umlanjoni made a last demand that
he should produce the bewitching powders,
or show where they were concealed, and he
made a last appeal to the Creator of whom
they knew nothing, that he was innocent of
possessing any such thing.
I have often thought since that a little
test or art might have saved him, but terror
had deprived him of both.

His hands and feet were bound to four
strong pegs, which were driven into the
ground, and a succession of the flat stones
which had been heated in the adjacent fire,
till red hot were placed upon his body.

A shriek, which I sometimes hear in
memory still, broke from the poor Dutchman
when the first of these impromptu instru-
ments of torture touched his tender skin;
but so great was the agony he endured that
he almost gradually grew fainter and fainter,
till he lay on his back, while the head
dropped of profuse perspiration came rolling
over his forehead, and I turned away in
utter horror of the scene, which lasted for
nearly an hour. My heart gave a bound of
relief when the report of a musket announced
that he had been shot through the head by
some savage who had grown weary of the
protracted labour of torturing him, and
perhaps wished to test my powers of en-
durance in the same fashion.

After what I had witnessed, the reader
may imagine my emotions when the same
terrible hands under which Bruine Kasteel
had perished were roughly laid on me, and
I was dragged closer to the Inkosi and
councillors, who during all this episode of
horror had been composedly sitting cross-
legged, and smoking their dagga pipes.

My forage cap, a common regimental one,
with the Scottish thug round it, was now
struck from my head by some mischievous
or impatient fellow, whose assegai whistled
close by me.

It was then, that on seeing my face fully
the presiding chief uttered a fierce guttural
exclamation, expressive of astonishment, and
stepping forward threw his well-oiled arms
about me, quite as much to my astonishment
as to that of his followers.

He proved to be the great chief, Sandilli,
whom I had saved from the claws of the
tree tiger, and who now recognized and in
gratitude protected me.
My brother chiefs and amapataki, he
exclaimed, while brandishing his assegai
over my head, in token that he would foster
and guard me, 'he saved my life from a
great and terrible leopard! Behold the marks
of his teeth,' he added, showing the barely-
healed laceration of his shoulder, 'and I
shall save him now!'

But I spared he will fight against us
again, urged one of the woolly-headed
councillors.

'He shall fight against us no more,' said
Sandilli, with a grin that showed all his
teeth.

'How know you that?' asked others, with
darkening looks.

'I have reason,' said Sandilli, patting me
on the shoulder, while an expression of
indecipherable cunning stole over his face,
and he led me a little way apart from the
remains of the poor doctor were left,
pegged to the earth and mutilated, just as I
have described them, with the greedy asse-
gais, or cut-throats, already flapping their black
wings in the branches of the trees above.

When I thought of Clarice and Fanny
Carystort being in the hands of people such
as these, I felt life almost valueless, though
there was a great relief to my tortured mind
in having escaped a death so terrible as that
by which the doctor perished. Yet, strange
as it may appear, I soon dismissed all
thought of the unfortunate Dutchman; for
when one is on active service the sense of
danger and the actual value of human life,
like sympathy for human suffering, grow
less and less every day, from the mere
circumstance of being hourly face to face
with death.

On the same fire by which the fatal stones
had been heated a large iron pot was filled
with Caffre corn, boiling for the breakfast
of chiefs, and Sandilli invited me to share it
with them; but I felt overpowered with
thirst, after all I had undergone mentally
and bodily, and preferred a hunch of honey-
pot grapes from the nearest bush, on which
they were growing wild.

'Fear nothing now,' said Sandilli, 'you are
not my prisoner but my friend rather, and
as such shall be protected.' He who saved
the life of Sandilli must be as the brother of
all the Kousies of the Amatolas.

A pleasant fraternity, thought I, bowing
an assent in silence; but he now proceeded
to ask me a number of strange questions;
and as he listened to my answers his large ears
seemed to quiver like those of a staghound,
uneasily and nervously at the same time.

He was surprised to find I spoke his native
language with fluency. But the reason of
the latter was speedily explained when more
than one chief, with whom in quieter times
I had bartered old muskets and ammunition,
beads, buttons, and knives for ivory, di-
amonds, and karosses, recognized in me the
once friendly trader.

A MUSICAL TELEPHONE.

Amongst recent inventions in the way of
telephones we notice one by Mr. J. Ewing
and Professor Fleming Jenkin, for which
provisional protection only was granted.
The object of the inventors is (or was) to
produce a telephone simple and powerful,
and also suited for the transmission of two
or more messages simultaneously in either
direction along the same wire or part of the
same wire. The transmitting and receiving
instruments are similar in construction;
they consist in one form of the instrument
of a wire or wires, capable of vibrating to
define musical notes, and so stretched,
with or without resonators, in a magnetic
field, as to vibrate when in action across the
lines of magnetic force. The telegraphic
circuit consists of these wires, the line, and
the earth; the circuit is never interrupted.
The wires are tuned so that one wire, or one
group of wires, at each end is in unison
with one wire or one group of wires at the
other. The electrical currents caused by
vibrations of one wire or group pass along
the line, and give rise to corresponding
vibrations in one wire or group at the re-
ceiving end. When one wire or group is
made to vibrate at the sending end, the
wire or group tuned in unison will vibrate
at the other end; but the other wires or
groups will remain practically silent. By
having a number of pairs or groups, means
are afforded of transmitting independently
a number of audible signals at the same time
along the same line without interference.
The vibrations of the wires at the sending
end may be produced either directly by flows
or otherwise, or indirectly by causing sounds
to be made in their neighbourhood. The
telegraphic circuit is constant; the sending
and receiving wires are both included in the
circuit, and no magnetic has its magnetism
sensibly changed by the sending of signals.

—English Mechanist.

CAGED BIRDS.

Have you ever noticed a bird, caged, or
with clipped wings, when it has caught
sight of wild birds flying overhead? How
eagerly the little eyes follow the flying
forms with a peculiar far-off look in them,
such as you never see at other times; and
sometimes you hear strange, unaccountable
chirpings and whistles, as if the little prisoner
had remembered something of the life of
liberty, and with it a snatch of the wild
bird language. I know what may be said
—that the bird was one of a captive brood,
and never having tasted liberty, does not
miss it. But, then, do you think that
birds have wings without knowing their use?
As soon might you expect a child to be
ignorant of the use of hands and feet.

And in the case of those songsters which
migrate towards the south when the
summer passes, returning with the spring,
it seems to me little short of cruelly to
imprison them, when I remember how
glorious and wonderful is that instinct which
guides and impels their flights. Instinct
is to a great extent, hereditary memory
transmitted from one generation to another,
and arising in this case from that all-
powerful instinct of self-preservation which
is implanted in all living creatures. The
impulse must, indeed, be a powerful one
which drives these little singers, such as
the nightingale, weak as to defence—and,
indeed, with no defence except their wings
—twice a year to brave all the perils of the
passage north or south, struggling, perhaps,
against fierce winds, and with the wild
sea under them, and exposed to the attacks
of the birds of prey, which watch for
them and levy their fatal toll as they pass.

It is doubly hard for these birds to
be caged, and have this almost irresistible
impulse to rove stifled in the narrow prison
there they pass both their summer and
their winter. The wings of a bird speak
of liberty and free air of heaven, and
it is not a genuine love of nature which
drags these little wings into narrow
bars, simply that we may have the
bird-voices all to ourselves instead of
their joining in the great choir of nature.

—Lecture Hour.

TOTAL DEPRIVITY OF FLIES.

(New York Times.)

Not only is the fly an intolerable bore,
through his persistent presence where he is
not wanted, and his offensive familiarity,
but his habits are every way bad. As a
"dead-beat" he has no rival in animated
nature. He keeps all manner of hours,
and utterly disregards the law of health and
decency. He loafs about bar-rooms, and
partakes of free lunches without the least
sense of shame or degradation. He eats
and drinks of everything that can be eaten
or drunk, and always at the expense of
somebody else, and without the slightest
show of gratitude. Flies are as attractive to
him as elegance and luxury, and he has a
most repulsive habit of exploring every ac-
cessible mass of pollution and straightway
betaking himself to the unprotected cheek
of beauty or the delicious creases of the fasti-
dious citizen. He delights in tormenting
man, from whose labours he derives his chief
enjoyment, and will take any mean ad-
vantage to give him annoyance. If his victim
has the misfortune of having to part his hair
with a towel, he will rally his forces and
make the sensitive expanse of the bald cran-
ium a regular parade ground. He will
pounce upon a man while he is helpless in a
barber's chair, with his arms swathed
beneath half a dozen yards of calico, and
the perilous edge of the razor at his throat,
and will carry him almost to distraction.
He will catch his victim in the act of taking
or trying to take a nap, whether in the
morning as a fringe to the disturbed slum-
bers of the night, or after dinner as a res-
toration from the cares of the day, and with
maddening ingenuity will keep him from the
desired boon, and bring him to a state where
he is ready to accept the counsel of Job's
wisdom.

And what are the consequences of the life
of iniquity pursued by this depraved insect?
Is there retribution adequate to his offences
prepared for him either in this world or the
world to come? On the theological branch of
this inquiry we shall not presume to offer an
opinion, but we are sure that he never comes
by his full desert here. He is idle, dissolute,
gluttonous, pestiferous, and tormenting,
and yet he seems to pass his life gayly, free
from care or trouble, and defiant of all law,
human and divine. He even defies the law
of gravitation, and travels with equal ease
in any direction or on any surface not
smeared with some treacherous stickiness.

Apparently, he enjoys complete immunity
from the retribution which his conduct de-
serves, except when he is entrapped through
his insatiable appetite into sloughs of poison
or into the treacherous fumes which he never
escapes alive. We believe it is a fact that
he never dies a natural death. No one ever
knew a fly to be stricken down by disease
or to linger on a painful existence under
medical treatment. Fevers and headaches
are to him unknown, and he breathes con-
tagion with perfect impunity. He some-
times falls a victim to his insatiable curiosity
or insupportable appetite, and is scalded in
dishes, drowned in milk, or smothered in mol-
lasses, and occasionally he is crushed or
slaughtered as a penalty for his temerity,
but he never dies of sickness or old age.

Barring accident or violence, the fly is
practically immortal, a perennial nuisance,
a standing example of total depravity,
without, so far as we know, the eternal
punishment which is its proper corollary.

A BATTLE OF THE ANTS.

(Colonial Semi-Tropic.)

All day long on Wednesday, until late in
the afternoon, a war, fierce and deadly, was
going on at the north end of the Semi-Tropic
office, and many thousands of the com-
batants on both sides perished. About 9
o'clock our attention was attracted by a
swarm of what was at first thought to be
a pest on the gable, and flying about in
close proximity. A closer examination
showed them to be small winged ants,
some red and some black, who were waging
a war of extermination with one another.

They would wheel and dart, now advancing,
now retreating, until at last a dozen or two
would make a dash, and grappling in a
last embrace, the whole bunch would fall
to the ground together there to continue
the combat until one or the other was
strong to death. All day long was the
fight kept up, until the ground was strewn
with the slain. There must have been fully
a quart of dead bodies left to tell of the
anguishful struggle. What caused the
fight, or why it was so bloody and reluc-
tless, will have to be told by some more
skilled "biologist" than ourselves, but
we saw the battle and pointed it out to
others. It was a very singular affair, and
we would like a rational explanation of it.

SWIMMING EXTRAORDINARY.

A few days since a young girl not yet
seventeen years of age, daughter of a
professional swimmer, achieved a feat
altogether unprecedented. The father had
in his behalf undertaken that his daughter
should swim a clear distance of twenty miles.
We are told by a sporting journal, but we do
not know whether upon good authority,
that no waver or bet of any kind depended
upon the result of this bold attempt. The
father was anxious to test his girl's powers,
and desirous also to show how much can
be done by a woman in the water if only
she is trained by competent instructors.

The girl took the water at Westminster
Bridge at 12.30 in the afternoon. It is
highly probable that the distance of twenty
miles was level with Battersea Church,
ninety-six minutes later she reached Barnes
Bridge, and in "her home" and "forty
minutes she found herself opposite the
Pigeons at Richmond." The tide, which
had hitherto been in her favor, now began
to turn, and turning with it she swam
gallantly back down the stream to the lower
end of Mortlake Reach. The whole dis-
tance thus accomplished was somewhat
over twenty miles, and the time occupied
giving an average speed of more than three
miles an hour.

The oldest of sporting papers declares the performance to be "the
greatest feat of endurance ever known to
have been achieved by one so young." At
the same time the girl is a professional
swimmer, and of professional lady riders,
we not unnaturally expect great things.
How then, we not unnaturally ask, can
our lady amateur swimmers acquit them-
selves? By a singular coincidence, at the
very time that this feat was being
performed on the Thames, the "Ladies"
(Amateur) Cadogan Swimming Club, was
holding its annual meeting at the King's
Road Baths. The "event," if sporting
phraseology may be allowed us, consisted of
a long race of 120 yards, a diving competi-
tion, a consolation race of forty yards, and
a cadet race confined to members under fif-
teen years of age. The prize in the first
event fell to Miss Barnes, who covered
the distance in three minutes and ten seconds.
Miss Phippen carried off the eighty yards
prize in two minutes and seven seconds.

For the diving Miss Robinson in two places
brought up twenty-four zinc discs, and Miss
Stapole, who alone entered for the cadet
prize, "walked over the course"—if the
term may be permitted—in such perfect
style that the committee, in the absence of
competitors, awarded her a silver bracelet.

MR. PALGRAVE ON HONGKONG.

(China Review, Vol. VII, No. 1.)

The Cornhill Magazine—March 1878. Lon-
don: Smith, Elder & Co.

One of the ablest English writers of our
time, a man of world-wide knowledge and
reputation, Mr. W. G. Palgrave, in an ar-
ticle on "The Three Cities"—Hongkong,
Canton, Macao—presents a brilliant but faith-
ful picture of what British enterprise had
done in Hongkong, the public buildings,
the roads and gardens, the long ranges of
warehouses and almost countless shipping of
Victoria; the cordial geniality, refinement,
education, and hospitality, of the British
Merchants. All this he truthfully de-
scribes, and then he adds, as a resident who
has not been unobservant, a few suggestive
paragraphs.

"Such is Hongkong; a picture chequered
to minuteness in detail, uniform in general
colouring, and that colouring English. Ex-
amined however, more closely, and with the
eye of a resident rather than that of a traveller,
a further characteristic, hardly perceptible
indeed on the surface, but existent immedi-
ately below it, and extending downwards
to the lowest layers of Colonial life,
comes to view. It is the deep demarcation
line that underlies the entire community
into two parts, a line not real because
at first sight unperceptible, a gulf all the more
impassable because not dug by law and Or-
dinance, but by custom and instinct. On
the one side of this social gulf are the
English, with a few, by no means the ma-
jority, of their European compatriots; on the
other almost all those included in the gen-
eral designation of 'foreigners'; but espe-
cially the Anglo-Portuguese and the Chinese
natives of the land. Years of a common
home, common parents, common interests,
have not for social intimacy and domestic
intercourse, hardly even for mutual knowl-
edge and respect, the other characteristics,
and modes of thought, brought the British
and the Chinaman one step nearer to each
other than they were when the flag of
British Sovereignty first waved over the
island thirty-five years ago. Between En-
glish and other nationalities the division is
not quite so rigorous, yet the barrier-fence
exists, and as yet gives no sign of weaken-
ing at any point. Something of the kind
may be observed in many other British
Colonies of the Old World and of the New;
but in none I believe, is exclusiveness car-
ried so far as in Hongkong, where circum-
stances, many of them beyond the control
of the Colonists themselves, have promoted,
and in a manner rendered inevitable, a con-
dition not otherwise wholly ungenial to
the British mind. There is something to
be said in its favour, something also in
blame."

"True that a diversity of ideas, of cus-
toms, wide enough to make the one race
at first sight the seeming antipodes of the
other, separates the British and the Chinaman,
nor can we wish it done away. Little
indeed, does a nation gain—much, inas-
much as it does, does it ever lose—by abandon-
ing its ways for the ways of the alien, its
usages for his usages, its fashions for his
fashions, its gods for his gods. History in
this, through all her pages, reads us only one
lesson, and its latest illustration is no fur-
ther from China than is Japan. But the
fusion of mutual advantage, of good feeling,
and of kindly intercourse is not less possible
than beneficial; the more so that the glaring
but superficial unlikeness between the British
and the Chinese types covers much of
deeply-rooted real resemblance, nay, in some
regards, identity of character. And in this
fusion it is for us, the uninvited intruders
on Chinese territory, to lead the way. Man-
chester goods and Opium are excellent
things of their kind, but honesty, justice,
good faith, and good government are
things, unless England be indeed untrue
to her imagined self, we have plenty and
to spare; these too we can in our meas-
ure communicate by a policy not wholly
summed up in 'Vive la loi!' and 'Gustabo
de la force.'"

"But on our own national soil, within
our own waters, 'Hongkong for the Empire'
should now be our device. Elsewhere, even
more abundantly than here, we have mer-
cantile relations, mercantile interchange,
mercantile duties with China; why not here
at least Imperial also? Why should not the
'Flowery Land' be to us in due process of

time, not merely a market for our goods,
but a securing ground for our nationality,
for our armies, our navies, our enterprise,
our manifold life? Will ranges for us
Imperial growth, and its starting point, so
we know its true bearing. Is already made,
is no other than Hongkong. Born on British
ground, or preferring it by exchange of
permanent residence to their own, what
hinders the extension of British national
rights, the equalisation of British law, the
privileges of British citizenship to the
Chinese dwellers of the Colony? Better
surely subjects than aliens, union than divi-
sion. Is England too weak a mother to nurse
other children than those of her own island
adopt? Do the cords of her tent admit of
no lengthening? Can her heart only fear,
abundance of the Sea? Idle fear! Union
of sympathy, of feeling, of thought, of pur-
pose will follow close on unity of national
existence, and Hongkong may—'we have
but to will'—prove the first link in the
golden band to bind in one the vastest en-
ergies of the East and the West, China and
England."

These are golden words. We would but
mar their effect by adding any reflections of
our own. But we cannot refrain from add-
ing the earnest hope that present and future
rulers and legislators of Hongkong will
always deal with the interests of the alien
population of Hongkong in the spirit of this
true Englishman, Mr. W. G. Palgrave.

Miscellaneous.

FOREGOING CHRISTMAS.—The first flog-
ging of criminals since the old military
regime is appointed to take place at Sydney
on June 16, when a man named Hooten,
convicted of garroting, will receive twenty-
five lashes. The judges who passed sen-
tences, expressed themselves as being un-
willing to introduce the punishment of
flogging, which Terry's Act gave them the
power to inflict, but they added, that they
could not shut their eyes to the fact that
garroting had reached such a alarming pro-
portion, that very severe repressive measures
had become necessary.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—We un-
derstand that the following arithmetical
question was recently set to a candidate for
a diplomatic appointment:—"If four
clerks could copy a despatch of twenty-
four pages in three days, how many days
would it take six clerks to copy a despatch
of thirty-six pages?" The candidate find-
ing some difficulty in answering this
according to the ordinary rules of arith-
metic, sent up the following diplomatic
reply:—"With reference to this question,
it appears to me that the answer must de-
pend entirely upon what kind of fellows
the clerks were; for within my own limited
experience of the service, I could under-
take to select six who would never finish it
at all." We are happy to be able to state
that the Civil Service Commissioners im-
mediately recommended this gentleman to
the Prime Minister for a secretaryship of
legation.

A STRIKING instance of the mode in which
foreign competition affects one of the chief
branches of our industry has just been
brought to light. It appears that a contract
was recently offered for steel rails, which
fell to a German manufacturer, who has now
bought in the West Cumberland district a
very large quantity of Bessemer iron, out
of which he will manufacture at his own
works the rails required. It is stated that
the cost of the iron and of the carriage to
Germany will be more than one-half that of
the sum to be received for the finished prod-
uct. It is evident, if this be so, that the
very low rate of wages and the long hours
of work in some of the Continental countries
are giving to those countries advantages in
their competition with us which we shall find
it difficult to contend against. Moreover,
in addition to the disadvantages under which
we labour owing to short hours and high
wages, our manufacturers have to contend
with heavy charges for the carriage of the
manufactured article. The cost of carriage
from one of the chief seats of the manufac-
ture of rails to the port of shipment for Ger-
many is eight shillings per ton, while the
Germans have very cheap water carriage.
Thus it is that we are being beaten by rivals
who draw their crude materials from our
own stores.

He stood on a chair in the dusk of the
evening, and as a crowd gathered round he
began:—"Wine is a mocker—strong drink
is raging. The Lord made cold water—
also made whisky!" (Pause.) "Let me
tell you what I saw. Last night I saw
a white-headed old man at the bar. I pleaded
with him to come away, but he was deaf to
my words. He filled a glass with deadly
liquor, and as it went gurgling down his
throat, I said to him, 'Old man, thou art
doomed!' He laughed a cynical laugh,
and he cursed me—'I cursed the man
who sought to save him!'—(Commotion in
the crowd.) This morning," continued the
man, "I was at the morgue, where the
unknown dead rest on the cold slabs. I
did not think that my words of the night
before would come back to me with such
awful significance." (Crowd drew closer.)
"I looked through the glass door, and my
hearers, what do you think I saw on the
cold slabs before me?" "The old man!"
shouted twenty voices in chorus. "No, my
friends, I didn't see a damned thing!"
Several men chased him, but he made
good his escape.

THE NORTH POLE.—Mr. American Symmes
thus explains his father's theory concerning
the North Pole, which he is endeavouring
to have thoroughly tested by the Howgate
expedition: "The explorer will find that
after he passes the eightieth degree the
weather grows milder; when he reaches the
eighty-first degree he will find some open
water; when the eighty-second degree is
reached he will find much water, and great
quantities of wild animals and some water
fowl; when the eighty-third degree is
reached he will find the open Polar sea,
that is 2000 miles in diameter, and if he
will go into the sea when the weather is
warm and genial, he will find the country
that the Symmes theory says can be found
—large forests of timber, large rivers and
rich land, and the home of more wild
animals than can be found anywhere else
in creation, and water fowl in abundance."
—Tribune.

**OVERSIGHT OF THE INDIAN MARRIAGE
MARKER.**—Formerly any young lady of
passable appearance who went out to India
might count upon receiving an offer of mar-
riage within a twelvemonth of her arrival,
and that empire was often considered by
the unmarried and desperate spinster as her
last and often successful resource. But
now, as I learn, the market is tremendously
overstocked on there, especially at Madras.
The other day, at the Duke of Buckingham's

reception, and at his sister Lady Mary's
drawing-room, there were present no fewer
than 186 unmarried and yet marriageable
young ladies. Twenty years ago it was very
different. One of the ugliest (!) and most
unpleasant-looking spinsters it was ever
my lot to know, soon after she arrived out,
was eagerly, and in spite of possessing a face
like a very crusty loaf, snapped up by a
wealthy fungus-bodied indigo planter—
Mayfair.

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE.—Every intelli-
gent person should know how to ascertain
the state of the pulse in health; then by
comparing it with what it is when he is
ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency
of his case. Parents should know the
healthy pulse of each child, as now and
then a person is born with a peculiarly slow
or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may
be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is
one hundred and forty; a child of seven,
about eighty; and from twenty to sixty
years, it is seventy beats a minute, declin-
ing to sixty at fourscore. A healthy
grown person's pulse beats seventy times in
a minute; there may be good health down
to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds
seventy there is disease; the machine is
working itself out, there is a fever or in-
flammation somewhere, and the body is
feeding on itself; as in consumption, when
the pulse is quick, that is, over seventy,
gradually increasing with decreased chances
of cure, until it reaches one hundred and
ten or one hundred and twenty, when
death comes before many days. When the
pulse is over seventy for months, and there
is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

WOMEN ON WOMAN'S DRESS.—A Press
despatch from Washington states that Sol-
dier Raynor, of the Treasury Department,
has rendered an opinion with reference to
a claim of Dr. Mary Walker. In March,
1873, Dr. Mary was appointed to a clerkship
in the Treasury Department by Secretary
Richardson, passed the usual examination,
was duly sworn in, and ordered to report
for duty to Treasurer Sipler. She did so
objected to Dr. Mary, unless she would
leave off her semi-masculine attire, and
assume the dress which is recognized as
proper for women. The female clerks
carried their protest to Secretary Rich-
ardson, who informed the eccentric Doctor
that she must dress as other ladies, or he
could not assign her to a desk in the

verse), and here we have one position at any rate which is as absolutely and obviously

and here we have one position at any rate which is as absolutely and obviously unassailable as the well-known instance
 番荔枝 the "custard apple." I have met the expression 番僧 used in such a manner that any other meaning than *foreign* was, if there, very skillfully concealed; and I have frequently heard it applied to foreigners by the people of Swatow, where
 紅毛 "red haired" is the contemptuous term in vogue, in such a way as to leave no doubt in my mind, that the original signification of the character was not present in theirs, and that they regarded it as the appropriate expression for foreigners of all nationalities. An ingenious suggestion has been made that of late years the word *fan* has actually become confounded by English speaking Chinese with the English word *foreign*; and that it is generally believed among connoisseurs and others of this class that we speak of ourselves and our language as *fan*.
 As far as I am personally concerned, I should have no objections to the use of this term entirely with reference to the manner in which it was used. To violently label this character in the colony of Hongkong would be an undertaking fraught with more trouble to the commonwealth than even the most successful result could by any means be held to justify. To gently discourage its use, and let respect for us as a great nation be rather a spontaneous and irresistible growth in the Chinese mind, that something utterly forced upon it, "will willy" from without, would in all probability secure the same end by infinitely more desirable means. H. H. H. H. H.
 A difficult question would of course arise as to what character, in the absence of 番, the people at large would be able to put in its place.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Unclaimed Correspondence.
 Sept. 19, 1878.
 Lists. Paup. Lett. Paup.

A Fook	1	Lock, Thomas	1
Aky Mypan	1	Lynd, Richard	1
Aok Mypan	1	Macdonald,	1
Barnes, Moors	1	Capt. J.	1
Beat, Mrs	1	Macdonald, Capt.	1
Bennett, G. A.	2	Morgan, James	1
Blanchard, Y. T.	3	Moore, Mr	1
Bossolo, L.	2	Morley, W. H.	1
Briggs, Col.	2	Morton & Co.	1
Brown, Camp	1	Messrs:	1
bell, Sir	1	Muffitt, Joseph	1
Bushnell, Saml. C.	1	Noble, Edwin	1
Butcher, J. B.	1 bk.	Parks, D.	1
Carter, W. S.	1	Parkin, J. H.	1
Cassipini, E.	1	Pembroke, Frank	1
Cheung Hoong	1	Perrill, James	1
& Co.	1	Reidy, Wm.	1
Church, H. E.	1	Rita, Molencia	1
Conghom, Mrs	1	Rochie, John	1
Dering, Geo.	1	Ryan, Capt.	1
Devlin, H.	1	Saconni, P.	1
Dite, Mous.	1	Sam Wah	1
Engel, Edward	1	Sandwich, Walter	1
Evas, Mr	1	Scholz, W.	1
Ferrari, C.	1	Silverlock, Albert	1
Flagg, Wm. S.	1	Switzer, F.	1
Fox, A. Madam	1	Tai Afai	1
French, Capt.	1	Talpey, Cap. Frd.	1
Gaby, John	1	Thiel, C.	1
Gimberick, M.	1	Thiel, John F. A.	1
Grier, T. J.	1	Thompson, Miss	1
Horne, Mr	1	Thornton, Miss	1
Hughes, J.	1	Tongai, (Chino)	1
James, Arthur	1	Wash, J. F.	1
Jackson, Frank E.	1	Ward, Miss F. A.	1
Juster, Alingard	1	Whetton, C.	1
Kee Sheing & Co.	1	Wilberg, Ch.	1
Lee, Edward	1	Wing Lee, Messrs	1
Levis, S.	1	Wissel, W.	1
Lie Koo Tsay	1	Woo Lee Yuen	1
Lo Yam Ting, Mrs	1	Young, T. Mr	1

For Merch. Ships.
 Lists. Paup. Lett. Paup.

Ada McIntore	1	Leone	1
Alexandra	2 & 2	Leone Crespo	1
America	1	Lucania	1
Atibia	1	Lord Macaulay	6
Banlan	4 (1rg.)	Mabel Clark	1
Brisbane	1	Macaulay	1
Brusette	1	Maddala	1
Cashuette	1	Maria	1
Chale Collie	1	Marina	3
Challenge	8	Martin	1
Chandos	1	Mazine	1
Charger	1	Mary Blair	8
Chariton, s.s.	1	Mary Smith	1
Checola	1	Melrore	8
City of Aberdeen	1	Melrose	1
Commissary	1	Milbrook	1
Cornwall	1	Napier	14
Countess of Ebor.	1	Neithorn	6
Creswall	1	Nyassa	8
Devina	15	Oceanic	1
Drumlog	2	Palestine	1
Emly	1	Parthead	1
Emily Chaplain	1	Perennial	1
Ennis	1	Pauline	1
Fai Loong, s.s.	1	Petrolone	1
Fair Leader	1	Philippine	1
Ferntower, s.s.	1	Premier	8
Flensburg	1	Prenar	1
Freeman	2	Premitis, s.s.	1
Freeman Clark	2	Presto	2
Fusilier	2	Prize Amadeo	1
Gamsie	4	Paradise, s.s.	1
Globe	1	Rhoda	1
Great Admiral	1	Riffeman	10
Gunga, s.s.	1	Robt. Henderson	1
Gylding	1	Rosie Walt	1
Hartway	1	Sacramento	8
Havanna	1	Sarah Nicholson	1
Obeng, s.s.	1	Sax Gull, s.s.	1
Havilah	1	Shard Levin	1
Havilah	1	Sin Taiwan, s.s.	1
Haveshbury	2	St. Hatem, s.s.	1
Hed Yei, s.s.	1	Stander, s.s.	1
Helen	5	Strathleven, s.s.	1
Hibstonian	1	Supreme	1
Hindutan	2	S. Vaughan	1
Hopetun	2	Tai Watt	1
Humboldt	1	Tamar	1
Invincible	1	Tai Austrian	1
Iraun	2	Thomas Bell	1
Irigio	1	Verona	1
Jessie Jameson	1	W. L. Gladstone	1
Lady Penryn	1	William Manson	1
Largo	1		

For E. M. Ships.
 Lists. Paup. Lett. Paup.

Kestrel	2	Modeste	1
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Books, etc. without covers.
 Armature, etc. Contain.
 Bannette.
 Catalogue of Books.
 Chateaufort.
 Christian.
 Cork Weekly Herald.
 Daily Free Press.
 Daily Recorder.
 De laude.
 Germania.
 Livermore, Contain.
 Le Sides.
 Moutier des Soies.
 Nautical Magazine.
 Navy List.
 Our God shall come.
 Rotterdamse Courant.
 Scotsman.
 Siberian Mercant

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Albatross	Brit.	F. Ashton	366	Sept. 13	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Manila	16th inst.
Amoy	Brit.	Peter	814	Sept. 13	Stemson & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-day
Asia	Brit.	Djorup	880	Sept. 7	Stemson & Co.		
Bellona	Brit.	Ahrens	789	Sept. 9	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	20th, 4 p.m.
Bombay	Brit.	Str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong		
Cebu	Brit.	Juchusagari	280	Aug. 28	Russell & Co.		Sand's Slip
China	Brit.	Alderton	1036	Aug. 27	F. & O. S. N. Co.		
China	Brit.	Ackermann	648	Sept. 1	Stemson & Co.		
Emu	Brit.	Blanco	222	Sept. 14	Remedios & Co.		
Emeralda	Brit.	Oullon	395	Sept. 14	Russell & Co.		
Fama	Brit.	Stapani	117	Sept. 14	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Fuyew	Brit.	Crowd	920	Sept. 14	O. M. & S. Co.		Tomorrow
Isouaddy	Brit.	Gauvain	2558	Sept. 11	Messageries Maritimes		To-day
Karo	Brit.	Colling	979	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.		
Kianchow	Brit.	Str.	875	Sept. 14	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kwangtung	Brit.	Punchard	1035	Sept. 2	Melchior & Co.		
Lorne	Brit.	McOulloch	1035	Sept. 20	Kwok Achong		
Mayenne	Brit.	Yun Chun Yen	606	June 20	Kwok Achong		
Norona	Brit.	Str.	783	Sept. 11	Kwok Achong		
Olympia	Brit.	Nagel	1647	Sept. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Orissa	Brit.	Briscoe	896	Sept. 2	Hop Kae		
Paladin	Brit.	Parker	1016	Sept. 6	Holiday, Wise & Co.		
Perim	Brit.	Jones	791	Aug. 19	Sooy Shing		
Quarta	Brit.	Hays	48	Sept. 6	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Sea Gull	Brit.	Roberts	634	Sept. 10	Messageries Maritimes		
Somerset	Brit.	Green	1755	Sept. 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Tanais	Brit.	Marcelle	599	Sept. 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Yasoo	Brit.	F. Ashton	599	Sept. 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Ada Melrose	Brit.	Str.	568	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.		
Albert Russell	Brit.	Str.	732	July 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Alophia	Brit.	Str.	898	Sept. 11	Bornes Co., Limited		
Aldebaran	Brit.	Str.	398	Aug. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Angostura	Brit.	Str.	418	Aug. 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Aristide	Brit.	Str.	399	Sept. 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Athens	Brit.	Str.	605	July 15	Olyphant & Co.		
Baccary	Brit.	Str.	478	Aug. 22	Stemson & Co.		
Benafactor	Brit.	Str.	598	Aug. 29	Russell & Co.		
Bertie Biglow	Brit.	Str.	1142	July 29	Meyer & Co.		
Borneo	Brit.	Str.	738	Sept. 11	Meyer & Co.		
Brema	Brit.	Str.	380	Sept. 8	Wielor & Co.		
Brunette	Brit.	Str.	374	Sept. 12	Leo R. Stevens & Co.		
Catharina	Brit.	Str.	344	Aug. 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Centennial	Brit.	Str.	1288	Aug. 21	Russell & Co.		
Charles Monreau	Brit.	Str.	368	Sept. 11	Landstein & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	Brit.	Str.	356	June 19	Rozario & Co.		
Civile	Brit.	Str.	379	Sept. 11	Stemson & Co.		
Cocoon	Brit.	Str.	188	July 18	W. H. Kay		
Cosmo	Brit.	Str.	1220	Sept. 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	Brit.	Str.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dharwar	Brit.	Str.	1800	Aug. 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Dirigo	Brit.	Str.	684	July 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit.	Str.	391	Sept. 9	Wielor & Co.		
Enid V.	Brit.	Str.	724	Sept. 8	D. Mazon & Co.		
Esperance	Brit.	Str.	272	Sept. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Formosa	Brit.	Str.	282	Sept. 1	Melchior & Co.		
Golden Spur	Brit.	Str.	456	Sept. 4	Meyer & Co.		
Gotha	Brit.	Str.	542	July 11	Chinese		
Hall Columbia	Brit.	Str.	383	Sept. 4	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Helene	Brit.	Str.	372	Sept. 14	Wielor & Co.		
Highlander	Brit.	Str.	1852	June 19	Captain		
Holapur	Brit.	Str.	522	Sept. 8	Rozario & Co.		
Hulton Castle	Brit.	Str.	548	Aug. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Iphigelia	Brit.	Str.	484	Sept. 9	Wielor & Co.		
Josephus	Brit.	Str.	270	Sept. 10	Stemson & Co.		
Jylding	Brit.	Str.	1470	July 15	Russell & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	240	Sept. 11	Captain		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	817	Sept. 8	Meyer & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1122	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	880	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	416	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1600	Aug. 22	Messageries Maritimes		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	427	Sept. 8	Meyer & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	621	Aug. 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	549	May 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	157	Sept. 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	327	Sept. 11	Chinese		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	596	Sept. 13	Stemson & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	342	Sept. 7	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	824	Sept. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	276	Sept. 11	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	582	Sept. 12	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	384	Sept. 5	Meyer & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	930	Aug. 31	Russell & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	280	Sept. 11	Turner & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1378	Aug. 21	Captain		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	128	Sept. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	456	Aug. 29	Wielor & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	812	July 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1129	Aug. 28	Russell & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	870	Aug. 28	Bornes Co., Limited		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	590	Aug. 29	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1101	Sept. 8	Messageries Maritimes		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1117	July 15	Russell & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	850	Sept. 18	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	268	Sept. 10	Stemson & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	1287	Aug. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	486	Aug. 22	Wielor & Co.		
Kaituma	Brit.	Str.	402	Aug. 7	Remedios & Co.		
WEANFOA							
Wanabury	Brit.	Jacobson	885	Sept. 12	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Wanabury	Brit.	Cass	781	Sept. 11	Stemson & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Trolic	Brit.	gun vessel	482	4	100	Sept. 10	Dupres
Hart	Brit.	gun vessel	464	4	120	Sept. 6	R. Evans
Messager	Brit.	military hospital	2591	...	600	Sept. 12	H. D. Manley
Ranger	U. S.	gun vessel	641	...	...	Sept. 12	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	Brit.	Commodore's flag-ship	8037	20	...	...	...

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Trolic	Brit.	gun vessel	482	4	100	Sept. 10	Dupres
Hart	Brit.	gun vessel	464	4	120	Sept. 6	R. Evans
Messager	Brit.	military hospital	2591	...	600	Sept. 12	H. D. Manley
Ranger	U. S.	gun vessel	641	...	...	Sept. 12	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	Brit.	Commodore's flag-ship	8037	20	...	...	...

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1878.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Am. Sugar cured, .	350 300	花旗烟猪肉
" Fookchow, .	220 200	尾龍扒
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	鹹牛肉
" Roast, .	160 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, .	110 100	牛肉粉
" Steak, .	160 140	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50 40	牛脚
" Tongue, fresh, each	320 300	鹹牛脚
" " corned, .	320 300	牛頭
" Head, .	500 450	牛心
" Heart, .	140 130	牛肩
" Hump, Salt, .	160 140	牛腰
" Feet, .	50 40	牛尾
" Kidneys, .	60 50	牛肝
" Tail, .	110 100	牛肚
" Liver, .	80 70	牛仔頭
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60 50	羊頭
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	羊腿
Hams, American, . lb.	350 300	金華火腿
" Chinese, .	220 200	來路火腿
" English, .	400 350	羊腿
Mutton Chop, .	180 160	羊腿
" Leg, .	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, .	140 130	羊腿
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	60 50	豬蹄
" Feet, .	90 80	豬蹄
" Fry, .	100 90	豬蹄
" Head, .	80 70	豬蹄
" Heart, .	60 50	豬蹄
" Kidneys, .	80 70	豬蹄
" Liver, .	100 90	豬蹄
Pork, Chop, . catty	150 140	豬蹄
" Corned, .	140 130	豬蹄
" Leg, .	150 140	豬蹄
" Fat or Lard, .	110 100	豬蹄
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400 350	羊頭
" Heart, .	50 40	羊頭
" Kidneys, .	80 70	羊頭
" Liver, .	140 130	羊頭
Sucking Pigs, .	\$2.25 \$1.50	羊頭
Sweet Bread, . catty	140 130	羊頭
Veal, .	150 140	羊頭
Poultry.		
Capon, . catty	250 180	雞
Doves, . each	100 90	雞
Ducks, . catty	110 100	雞
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100 —	雞
Fowls, . catty	180 160	雞
Geese, .	150 140	雞
Partridges, . each	320 300	雞
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.75 1.50	雞
Pigeons, . each	130 120	雞
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	750 700	雞
Rice Birds, . doz.	400 350	雞
Snipe, . each	100 80	雞
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	400 300	雞
" Hen, .	300 280	雞
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	400 300	魚
Bream, . catty	100 90	魚
Carp, .	110 100	魚
Catfish, .	60 50	魚
Odish, Salt, .	160 —	魚
Crabs, .	100 80	魚
Cuttle Fish, .	100 90	魚
Dace, .	80 70	魚
Dog Fish, .	60 40	魚
Kela, Congor, .	60 50	魚
" Fresh water, .	110 100	魚
" Yellow, .	120 110	魚
File Fish, .	70 60	魚
Fresh Fish, Large, .	120 100	魚
" Small, .	80 60	魚
Progs, .	140 110	魚
Garoupa, .	180 120	魚
Gudgeon, .	100 90	魚
Gurnard, .	110 90	魚
Haddock, .	90 80	魚
Herrings, fresh, .	60 50	魚
" smoked, . box	\$1.00 —	魚
Labe Fish, . catty	140 130	魚
Lobsters, .	160 150	魚
Mullet, .	100 90	魚
" Red, .	120 110	魚
Parrot Fish, .	100 90	魚
Pearl, .	60 50	魚
Pike, .	110 100	魚
Plaice, .	100 90	魚
Pomfret, White, .	110 100	魚
Pomfret, Black, .	100 90	魚
Prawns, .	100 80	魚
Ray, .	60 50	魚
Rock Fish, .	110 100	魚
Scab, .	120 110	魚
Salmon, Canton, .	110 90	魚

Shark, young	catty	60	50	鯊魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	110	鹹魚
Skate,	"	60	50	魷魚
Shrimps,	"	50	40	蝦
Snapper,	"	110	100	立魚
Soles, Fresh	"	140	130	鮑沙魚
Tench,	"	100	90	鮑魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,,	"	250	200	鮑魚
Whiting,	"	100	90	白青
Fruits.				
Apples, California,	catty	250	200	舊金山平菓
" Tientsin,	"	200	150	天津平菓
Bananas, fragrant,	"	50	40	香蕉
" common,	"	25	20	古厘蕉
Carambola, common,	"	40	30	三椏楊桃
" (Mandarin),	"	80	60	椏桃
Chestnuts,	"	100	—	風栗
Citron,	"	100	80	香綠子
Cocosnuts	each	50	40	椰子
Courants,	bottle	220	—	細葡提
Custard Apples,	each	50	30	番荔枝
Dates,	bottle	800	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried,	"	800	400	無花果
" Green,	each	25	20	無花果
Guavas,	catty	30	20	無花桔
Lemons, China,	"	50	40	檸檬
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	150	荔枝乾
Grapes, Tientsin,	"	250	200	大津葡萄
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	800	龍眼乾
" Fresh,	"	80	—	龍眼
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	"	40	30	山竹子
Musk Melons,	catty	40	30	香瓜
Olives, green,	"	40	30	青瓜
Oranges, (Coolie) C'lon new, "	"	50	40	青橙
" (Coolie Mandarin), "	"	40	30	柑
Papaw,	"	60	50	木瓜
Pears, Russet,	"	60	50	沙梨
" Tientsin,	"	100	—	天津雪梨
Perlimons,	"	50	40	牛心柿
Pine-apples,	each	30	20	菠蘿
Plantains, common	catty	25	20	大蕉
" (Brides),	"	90	80	熟榴蕉
Pomegranates,	each	50	40	剝石榴
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	200	250	乾梅
Pumelos, (ribbed)	each	80	60	桑麻柚
" (Amoy)	"	80	60	長尾柚
" (Siam)	"	60	50	暹羅柚
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	500	500	珠提乾
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	110	100	核桃
" Green,	"	50	40	青杉桃
Water Melon,	"	40	—	西瓜
Water Chestnuts,	"	60	50	馬蹄